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### -- Twenty Pages--

The arbitration treaty has lingered so people have quite forgotten it. Months ago it was a matter of much interest.

Among the first persons to welcome Colonel Hay, the new American embassador, on English soil, was Henry James, the novelist. They became personal friends when both were workers on the New York

Out of five hundred Greeks in Boston one and twenty-five sailed yesterday the Turks. There is reason to fear that their patriotism and that of thousands of their countrymen will be unavailing.

It does not seem probable that the Repub the Legislature of Kentucky can elect a United States senator, because there are two or more bolters. The situation is deplorable, and for it Governor Bradley is mainly responsible. His is a very marked case of abnormally big head.

The people of Indianapolis will never be permanent institution. They know that plant capitalized at its actual cost. magnates, furthermore, may be sure that the people will not forget them and will regard them with increasing ill will.

A London correspondent says of the Graeco-Turkish situation that "unless Osman Pasha can gain a conspicuous triumph the cataclysm of Constantinople, which the have disgracefully compromised themselves in trying to prevent, may come moment." This is a pretty strong figure, but the alliteration in "cataclysm of Constantinople" was irresistible.

The Chicago Times-Herald suggests that meeting of the Union and Confederate veterans in Nashville in June a plan devised by which an impartial school history of the war can be written. possible but not probable. If the South would consent that General Longstreet should write the chapter regarding Jefferson Davis it would promote the adoption of the suggestion

The Governor of Massachusetts, in hi proclamation designating yesterday as Arbor day, said: "Let Arbor day be devoted to a generous effort to make more beautineration is but the trustee for posterity." That embodies the highest sentiment of tree planting. While the utilitarian and hygienic aspects of the question are important, that of establishing an educational influence for the future is still more so.

Lieutenant Peary desires to assail the north bole again. This time he proposes to series of approaches. To this end establish victualing stations, which up by Esquimaux. When the navigation is reached be expects. over the ice, along which these out this scheme several much money will be required. many objects to which time and could be more profitably devoted.

The telegraphic reports of that courtcase at Atlanta read like a conone. All the "properties" are honest, manly but hot-headed unmerited trouble, the black occasionally breaks into the feminine gossip that gets the tangle, the social complications the rest. With such material as a the like of it can probably be obtained at any post, an army novel would

Speaker Reed ought to modify his re policy regarding legislation at this of Congress at least so far as to alresentation of the United States Paris exposition. Other countries have already begun their preparations, and the United States ought to be moving. We owe it to the Europeans to make the best exhibit in return for their liberal patronage of our exposition at Chicago Germany and Russia expended fully \$2,000. their products, and France was behind them. Our national finances in the best possible shape, but this is a matter that we cannot afford to neg-

There is good reason to fear that Greece

than a miracle if all Greece is not overrun in a month. The general tenor of the latest information is that the Greeks are losing. In time the powers may, and probably will, interfere, but it is the rule that dependence of Turkey by war. This is true: were no railways, no steamships, which fathat equipment which adds so largely to the power of an army numerically superior to its opponent. It is a sad case.

### HOMAGE WHICH IS DUE.

The homage which the whole country will pay during the present week to the memory of General Grant is due to the fact that the American people, after reviewing the character and the services of the man, have Persons sending the Journal through the mails discovered that in all the qualities which great man-character, abilities, service, patriotism-he was one of the few illustrious Americans to whom the homage of the whole people is due. Often generations have passed before full justice has been rendered to many great men, but in the case of General Grant the generation in titled to all the homage a Nation can be stow. Had he lived until next Tuesday he would have been seventy-seven years of age. Not a few of those who were associated with him in the direction of public affairs are yet alive. Half the men he commanded LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville torious are among the living. To-day both victor and vanquished vie with each other in recognizing the greatness of the man.

And yet those who remember the years during which he was next to or the central figure in the country will recall him and his services in connection with the fact that no man was ever more persistently belittled and more malignantly maligned. From the hour that his services in the field removed he was the victim of detraction. When he Lincoln himself, during the fateful year 1864. he shared all the obloquy poured upon Lincoln. Turn to the files of papers of that period which maligned Lincoln and one will find the same malignity directed against nals which professed to support the Union cause slandered the silent man who directed its armies, as if to destroy public confidence in his abilities.

soon an element in his own party which devoted itself to misrepresenting and belittling him. With a view to making it appear that he had lost the confidence of the people, one of the so-called independent papers in New York declared in 1870 that not a cheer was given or a hat raised when he appeared on a public occasion. A coterie of so-called independent editors seemed to have constituted a conspiracy to destroy hi character and to bury him beneath th contempt of the American people. Thi week the same papers will glorify him with glowing headlines and profuse praise. What a commentary upon such journalism would be to publish, side by side with the praise of to-day, the aspersions, the slanders and the brutalities expressed regarding him from 1870 until he retired from office in 1877. Men in his own party who had stood high in its councils turned against him wit a venom which is without parallel. A few seemed to live for no other purpose than to malign General Grant. It is something of vindication that those living now wh took a part in that infamy are thankful to be forgotten and that those who have died lived long enough to feel keenly the cen sure of the American people.

These matters are not recalled in any spirit of vindictiveness, but simply to show that men like Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and others whom the American peo ple hold in reverence were in the days of their usefulness most bitterly maligned. If recalling these humiliating facts shall lead the American people to give little heed to the misrepresentation and cynicism of those self-ordained apostles of "sweetness and light," it cannot be in vain.

Not yet has General Grant reached the fullness of that fame which belongs to him as a soldier, a statesman and a man. The more that is known of his career, of his services and his high qualities as a leader, a statesman and a man, the stronger hold he will have upon the minds of the Ameri-

### TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

The Grand Army posts in Illinois, it

said, want Lincoln's Gettysburg speech engraved on tablets, one of which shall b placed in each schoolhouse and college of the State. The idea of the projectors that by so doing the growth of patriotic sentiment will be encouraged. The plan hardly necessary. Special instruction may be needed in order to inculcate love of country in the mind of American youth though this is doubtful, but certainly no unusual pains need be taken to keep Lincoin, his words or deeds before them. He made his own place in the history of his country, and no man can add to or take from his fame. He is a figure of such heroic proportions that even in this early day it can be seen that the perspective of time will not dwarf nim; his wise utterof many a halo belongs above his brow. What is true of Lincoln is true of Grant. They two, with Washington, will stand distinct upon the horizon of history when lesser figures of the first century of our Nation have faded from the knowledge of future ages-three colossal figures unlike it their personalities yet one in the qualities that make heroes. Grant has been dead but eleven years and the mists of misunderstanding have not yet been wholly lifted from his methods and his character, but his fame is so fixed and his place among the national memories so established that the thoughts of the people are turned to the dedication of his tomb at Riverside this week with even more interest and reverence than when the body, tired with its long fight with death, was first laid there. His name, like Washington's and Lincoln's. is a household word. His memory has become a part of that intangible something outside of the actual soil which we call our country, and pride in his fame is an element in our patriotism. It is the history of the world that each age has its heroes who outrank all the rest. In some far-off day when the American epic of the nineteenth century is written it will center about these two men. Other heroes have been many life; statesmen, philosophers, poets and saints have not been lacking, but though

the scene of action, it will be nothing less | While their memory lingers we do not need | one of those fine exploits that have conto be taught patriotism; the patriotism ex-

### THE STREET-RAILWAY PLACARD.

The placard put up by the officers of the Citizens' Street-railway Friday night, which reads, "Five-cent fare, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States," is an in sult to the people of Indianapolis and libel upon the court. The people who patronize the street cars of Indianapolis are, as a whole, law-abiding. As soon as informed that Judge Showalter had enjoined the officers of the company so that its conductors could not accept 3-cent fares, and the county prosecutor and officers of the city from bringing actions to enforce that law, the people who patronize the street railway would not resist the demands for a 5-cent fare. Without any notice the fact of the injunction was well known and discussed on the streets and in the cars by patrons. Months ago, when the bill was pending, representatives of the street-railway gang urged that it should not passed because it would be likely to incite riot if it should become a law and then be set aside. All the disturbance there has been relative to the matter was caused by the company's officials insisting upon collecting 5-cent fares after the 3-cent law had been promulgated. At that time quite a number of people insisted that the 3-cent law should be observed so long as it was in

The people of Indianapolis who are compelled to use the street cars are intelligent men and women, for the most part. Nineteen-twentieths of them would not violate the laws of the land. They have been raised to respect law and regularly constituted authority. Respect for law and authority has been a growing sentiment for years, that respect more general than in Indianapolis. If it were necessary for the managers have worded a placard so that it would not have been at once a falsehood and the became the chosen leader under Lincoln, by cause of excited criticism upon the court, As it is, hundreds of people believe, and will continue to believe, that the Circuit Court in its decision decreed that 5 cents shall be the fare on the street railway. In the present condition of public feeling such a convic-General Grant. Even some of those jour- | tion on the part of a considerable number of people will create a feeling regarding

courts which should not exist. It may be that Judge Showalter may not know of the use which the officers of the Citizens' Company have made of his deci-When he became President there was sion and injunction, but if he were a patron of the street railway in this city and liscall these reckless persons to account for causing his action to be misunderstood.

> What has become of the Universal Peace Society that we heard so much about two of the world? At that time optimistic members of the organization were wont to assert a belief that civilization had so strong hold on all the leading governments that there would be no further marshaling of men in battle array to shoot and be shot at by way of settling international disputes; that, in fact, the millennium had already arrived so far as the reign of brute force was concerned. Now little or nothing is heard about the reign of peace, but, on the other hand, Cuba and Greece are applauded for taking up arms in the great cause of liberty, and would be condemned, there is reason to think, even by the official peace promoters, if they sank supinely back and permitted oppression to reign. War, viewed from far as well as near, is horrible, but there is something in the idea of fierce conflict in actual progress that leads both participants and observers into forgetfulness of its worst miseries and turns their minds towards the possible triumphs. This is the more surely true when the cause is one that appeals to popular sympathy. It would gratify the multitude of civilized people, no doubt, if freedom could be secured in Cuba and Crete by peaceful means, but human nature is stronger than convention and civilization, in its present stage, votes it better to fight than to submit tamely to

Soon or late all inventions and applications of science get judicial recognition. A mitted evidence as to the identity of a voice heard by telephone. More recently the graphophone has been introduced in a court New York. In a suit to recover damage the plaintiff, in order to show the court the clatter and noise made by the trains, introduced and offered in evidence three graphophone cylinders. Counsel for the railroad objected to the evidence offered because no foundation had been laid for it as to how and when the noise was recorded, the identification of the noise with that whole or partial correctness with which the instrument might repeat it. It was also suggested that the noise might not keep judge declined to admit the graphophone at that stage of the case, but said he did not wish to be considered as ruling against it when accompanied by evidence laying a foundation for it. The graphophone will have its day in court.

While the Sultan can call five men into nis armies where Greece can obtain one, he has in addition the support of Russia, which can furnish money and arms without being questioned. This is not because Russia is friendly to Turkey, but because that power desires to blot Turkey from the map and annex a part of that country, This has been the policy of Russia for century. Last year Russia was inciting the massacre of the Armenians in the expectation that the powers would unite to break up the Turkish government and divide its territory. It was probable at one time that such would be the result, but the Sultan was able to stand off the powers, particularly Great Britain. It is believed that Russia expects that Turkey will adopt such an outrageous policy toward Greece that it may be forced to depend upon the Czar for protection, which will give Russia the pretext it desires to take possession of as much of Turkey as it wants.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$3,000 to make the United States ship Conto Boston and Washington. Those in position to speak with authority say that even \$80,000 would not fit her for sea, and that it would cost more than the amount of the appropriation merely to make her watertight. The Constitution is a grand old ship Turkey shall get its disciplined army to for what they are and render tribute. I the Guerriere, during the war of 1812, was

ferred luster on our navy. The old ship has done other good service, but her day is past, and it is hardly worth while to spend money on her. For some time past she has been used as a receiving ship at Portsmouth navy yard.

The bicycle is likely to become a factor in he development of new national characterstics. A well-known physician of this city who has made a study of its hygienic effects, predicts that it will work a decided the American people. He says this improvement will be more marked in some individual cases than in others, because it is more needed, and that it will not all be apparent perhaps for a generation yet, but that it is sure to be recorded. His opinion is based on personal experience and on the results in several cases in which he has recommended riding the bicycle to patients who were debilitated for lack of healthful exercise. The influence of the wheel in making city people better acquainted with the country and thus developing a love of na ture is unquestioned. In both of these respects the use of the bicycle is likely to prove a national gain.

Among those who appeared before the udiciary committee of the New York Legislature to oppose the bill for the repeal of the State civil-service law was a representative of several labor organizations. He ridiculed the idea that the merit system favors the rich. "I wish," he said, "that civil-service reform had been in force when my father sought a position, for he would probably have failed to pass muster and have appreciated the necessity of an edugrew up I might not be embarrassed by the lack of it. The present civil-service system puts a premium on education makes it necessary for a man to educate his children. If you pass this bill you will put a premium on ignorance and give it the stamp of your approval." The committee admitted that this was a new view of the

Osman Pasha is not only the ablest of Turkish generals but takes high rank | minute red globules. If made into a chair among the living captains of the world. He is sixty-five years of age, has been a soldier all his life and is regarded as master of strategy. It was his courage and resource which temporarily stopped key and Russia from entering Constantinople by holding Plevna sixty days against the Russians, starvation and pestilence. He has never hesitated to deliver his troops to slaughter when any advantage thereby seemed possible. As the dead Turk is better off than the living one in the creed of Osman, his desperate fighting can be ac-

There are those who predict that Russia, when the Turks are well into Greece, will order the latter to desist and leave the country on the ground that the Czar, as the head of the Greek Church, must defend the faithful. Several times Russia has interposed in behalf of peoples belonging to the church, and from this it is assumed that it will do so again. It is further predicted that if the Turks do not obey the order Russia will proceed to invade Turkey in accordance with its long-cherished purpose. This conjecture has, in view of recent action, the merit of novelty.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Imaginary Powers. "Timmins has a great imagination." "Quite great. The fellow actually imagines that those epigrams he gets off are original with him."

Enriching the Language. "Paw," asked the little boy, "what does t mean when a man is 'frowned down?' ' "It-er-means to discourage him." "Then would they encourage him by

Very Bad Judgment. "Poor Heidsix has lost his job in the

smiling him up?"

"You don't say!" ter addressed simply to 'The greatest man in America,' and instead of sending it to his chief Heidsix sent it to Bob Fitzsim-

The priest and priestess of one of the minor religions contemplated the votive offerings of edibles of the highest grade which had been placed before the idol. "Pretty good layout to-day," said

"And just to think," said the priestess, for injury done by passing railroad trains, with the light that can come only in the eyes of woman illuming her orbs, "we got

Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, one of Chicago's pet preachers, wants to accept a call to New York, it seems, in order that he may be better able to reach "the masses." might appear to the superficial observer that there were yet masses in the Chicago vineyard of sufficient extent and iniquity to absorb the attention of an energetic laborer, but these persons do not take into account the fact that it is better to purify the stream at the fountain head. Now, as everybody knows, large portions of the New York masses detach themselves from time to time and spread about the country. making a part of the population of Chicago and other Western centers of civilization. It is also the common belief, based upon the character and contents of New York papers, that the masses there are of a very low grade of intelligence and morality. As a matter of course, it is better to elevate and reform these people before they scatter abroad to disseminate their evil influence. It is perhaps the intention of Dr. Gunsaulus to corral them in Chicago stock yards fashion on their native heath and give them a few kindergarten lessons in good behavior before they get out; in this work Chicago should wish him well and should speed him on the way to his chosen field.

J. H. Gray, of Cincinnati, writes:

While visiting Chickamauga battlefield last week I went out to examine the cannon lying at the Dyer house (headquarters) waiting to be mounted and put on silent and everlasting guard in the park. I began examining the twelve-pound brass Napoleon guns, when lo! I came upon one which had een in the Nineteenth Indiana Battery on that field in three different actions. was a cannoneer in that battery. It was marked so I knew it. The end of the right trunion near the top was dented by a solid shot striking it in battle at Perryville, Ky. in 1862. I called General Stewart's attention He will mount it as the left gun. marking one of the positions where the battery was engaged.

In the battle of Chickamauga the Nineteenth Indiana Battery lost twenty horses killed, four men killed and sixteen wounded and left two guns on the field. It is a singular chance that returns one of its guns to do peaceful duty on the field where it once figured in action

Is there really any need for a telegraphic speed of 6,000 words a minute? At the present time we seem to be having all the news we really need from distant parts of the world, and readers of the overgrown papers of Chicago and elsewhere a trifle too much. Belay there, ye too energetic inventors!

To make up for the deficiency of his choir a New York pastor has introduced a mua New York pastor has introduced a mu-sical phonograph into his church which Marryat "In the Name of Liberty," and

gation might take a hint from the enterprise of the pastor and substitute a phonograph loaded with the sermons of pulpit orators and thereby compel the preacher to accept a lower salary.

The Boston Transcript is pleased because has seen the published announcement hat a dinner "will be served" in honor of me dignitary. For years, it says, the press of this country has insisted with one voice that all public dinners are "held." The Journal is fairly well acquainted with the press of the country, but cannot agree with this statement. The phrase in common use, so far as it can recall, is that a dinner is "given," a better term, perhaps, than "served."

claim their military rights and form a company of soldiery. Well, what's to hinder? If they want to wear bloomers they can join the Turks; if they prefer skirts they will be in fashion in the Greek army.

One of the latest discoveries is tha handling pennies gives nickels a bad taste. Perhaps the scientists can account for this.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

Tests of a parasitic fungus in Cape Colny promise an effective remedy against ocust swarms, large numbers of the insects having died a few days after infection of a few specimens.

The advantages of acetylene for motor carriages have not been overlooked. The acetylene motor now being built to the design of M. Raoul Pictet will have three cylinders and will develop ten horse power, while occupying small space. That the white man may live in the trop-

cs safely with proper safeguards against pacteria is the conclusion reached by an Italian physician after years of study. This author regards all tropical diseases, including even sunstroke, as parasitic in ori-

The minimum temperature of visibility has been found by Signor Pettinelli, an Italian physicist, to vary with the size of the heated surface. A surface of twentyhree square inches at two feet from the eye becomes visible in the dark at 400 de grees C. (690 degrees F.)

The red corpuscles of human blood, ac-40 pounds includes 0.381 of a gallon of these of a single corpuscle's breadth, the total uantity would extend 2,222 miles, or twohirds across the American continent. single hair from one's head would make in

caliber many fibers as large. Evidences of the value of respirators in working in a dusty atmosphere have been Company. A man employed in the company's paint-grinding mill for thirty-three years had been on the sick list about a nonth every year, but since being supplied with a respirator in 1895 he has been able o continue at work without interruption This is given as a single illustration of the general improvement in the health of the mployes since the introduction of suitable

Self-toning printing paper is a novelty that amateur photographers will appreciate. It is prepared by coating the paper with a collodion emulsion mixed with the silver and the toning chemicals, and when printed behind a negative in the usual way it gives directly the color of ordinarily inished prints instead of a red color. The orint, when a trifle darker than is desired. s fixed in the usual hyposulphite of soda solution. The prints are said to equal those made in the ordinary way in appearance and to be quite as permanent.

Twenty years ago . a German physicist produced a heat-indicating paint, consistng of a double iodide of copper and mercury, which turns from red to black on being heated to 97 degrees C. (207 degrees F.) Experiments with this were shown the other day to the London Physical Society by Dr. S. P. Thompson. The paint may be used to coat paper, which heats quickly before a stove, and if the paper have designs in black and gold on the back they appear in red and black on the front, according to their respective absorptive powers. Local coloring by the hand yields a silhouette. On cooling the paper the silhouette vanishes, to reappear on reheating, the paper thus showing a kind of thermal "memory." A yellow double oxide of silver and mercury is even more sensitive, turning dark red at 45 degrees C.

Ferments are of two kinds-organized ferments, including yeast, bacteria and disease germs; and chemical ferments, or enzymes, of which pepsin and the diastase of malt are examples. It has been regarded as a well-established fact that alcoholic fer mentation, or the transformation of sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol, depends upon the presence of the living yeast cell "But I do say. Some crank mailed a let- Dr. E. Buchner, a German biologist, has now proven that this is really not the case but that a liquid expressed from crushed yeast and water excites fermentation in cane sugar, the action seeming to be directly due to a substance-an enzyme-exerted by the living organism instead of t the living cell itself. This substance, be lieved to be of a proteid nature, is to be called "zymase." The discovery promise to prove of great practical as well as scientific importance, as it may be expected to lead to the commercial production of a sub stance more satisfactory and reliable than

yeast for producing fermentation. From observations by Dr. Wm. Crookes during a recent visit it appears that the five mines of Kimberley, one with an area of forty-five acres, are all contained within a circle three and a half miles in diameter. Other deposits too small and too poor to work are known, and a mine forty miles away is worked, while valuable deposits may have remained undiscovered, as no surface indications show where the diamonds may exist. The mines are irregularly shaped round or oval pipes whose sides extend vertically downward to an unknown depth. They are said to be vol canic necks which have been filled from below with such a heterogeneous mixture of surrounding underlying and local rocks as hardly exist anywhere else on the globe -fragments of shale, various eruptive rocks, bowlders and crystals of many kinds of minerals, all cemented with a hard bluish clayey mass. In this breccia-the famous blue clay or blue ground, yellowed near the top by oxidation of the iron-the diamonds are hidden, the pipes themselves being buried under ten or twenty feet of more recent deposits. More than eighty different minerals have been detected by oissan in the blue ground. No signs of high temperature are found in the breecia. while fresh-water shells have been discov ered at a depth of 120 feet, and it is concluded that the eruptive force was steam or water acting under great pressure. The pipes were certainly not formed in the ordinary manner of volcanic eruption. The diamonds from the different mines have a listinctive character and the yield varies in different parts of the same mine. workings are now underground, the main shaft at the De Beers mine being over 1,500 feet deep. Up to the end of 1892 \$300,000,000 worth of diamonds had come from these mines, yet this biazing mass of ten tons packed in a box five feet square and six feet high. In the year ending June. 1895, there were found 2,435,5411/2 carats of diamonds, realizing upwards of \$15,000,000 with a profit of \$7,000,000. Large diamonds are less rare than is generally suppose those of an ounce being not uncomr while the largest Kimberley diamon weighed 4281/2 carats, or nearly four ounces and the largest diamond known weighs 970

### LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has composed an aut biography and it is said that it will ublished next winter. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written a short

story with the odd title "Number 007. which will appear in an American maga-Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart has just returned to New York after a very success-

ful reading tour extending as far west

Minneapolis and St. Paul and as far south as New Orleans. For the next few months she will devote herself chiefly to the completion of some short stories, and the book on which she has long been engaged. Haggard has made a novel out of Boer life. calling it "The Swallow;" Mr. Clark Rus-

Crockett "The Red Ax;" Mr. Barry Pain a

so on through an interminable list. Amer-

sell announces "The Latest Entry,"

books by Amelia Barr, Gertrude Atherton Mrs. Burton Harrison, Frederick T. Clark, Alice Brown, Beatrice Harraden and many others are already on the book stalls or are

coming from the press. The Bronte Museum at Haworth was formally opened for the season last Saturday. An address entitled "Some More New Light on the Brontes" was delivered by Mr. Clement Shorter, the biographer of Charlotte Bronte. Still another book relating to this peculiar family will shortly be pub-lished in London. It is written by Rev. Angus Mackay and is called "The Brontes in Fact and Fiction

Mr. Harold Frederic does not agree with Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the question of the novel and the short story. In spite of short stories to his long ones. On the other hand, the creator of Mulvaney, though he has been most powerful in his shorter work, has a weakness for the drawn-out narrative. Perhaps in each case it is only another example of the fact that a man is never satisfied with his own suc-

In the series of portraits of English writ-

ers published by the London Academy there recently appeared a portrait of Landor. The editor soon after received from an enterstreet, the following epistle, addressed to "Walter Savage Landor, Esq.;" "Sir-We are very anxious to include your portrait in our 'Series of Celebrities,' and be very pleased if you could kindly grant us a sitting for the purpose at your convenience, especially as only a few minutes will be required. We shall be happy to take you any time that you may be able to appoint, and we will, of course, send copies of the portraits for your inspection before making use of them in any way. London Mail, that we have almost ceased to wonder at the amazing total which the sum of her life work represents. Of late she has considerably relaxed her wonderful literary activities, producing only one novel a year, instead of two, as had been her

custom. It does not seem very long since she gave to her readers the rather ponderous novel, "London Pride;" yet this week we have from her another new story, with the attractive title of "Uncle Love's Rule. It is quite evident that inspiration does not fail her, even in the lovely surroundings of her Richmond home, where luxury might very well be expected to inculcate a taste An English paper thinks it is "curious that we should find ourselves indebted to cording to Dr. T. O. Reynolds, have a di- an American for the fullest appreciation.

judging by the enthusiasm of one or two capable persons who have had the privilege of estimating at first hand the literary, human and political value of the two volumes which Capt. A. T. Mahan, D. C. L., LL. D., of the United States navy, is about to give to the world under the title of 'The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain.' One of these favored ones, Mr. R. B. Marston, writes: 'It is, in my opinion, a glorious book. It as far exceeds all other pictures of Nelson and his work as his great achievements surpass all

The McClure Company announces a needition of the Bible which undoubtedly surpasses all other editions of the book elements of enterprise and modernity. It is to be in four volumes, bearing the title of "The Self-Interpreting Bible." This title, the New York Tribune thinks, is a trifle ambiguous, since much of the interpretation is secured by printing "the best that has been written by biblical scholars in all ages in criticism, comment upon and elucidation of the Scriptures." this material is certainly not to make the Bible "self-interpreting." But the other side of the publishers' pian is more plausible. They have been photographing biblical scenes, and the pictures are to be printed opposite the passages illustrated. The edition was invented by Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua. Prof. R. E. M. Bain and the Rev. James W. Lee have supervised the

The London Mail says: "Among all the Nelson literature which is just now appearing nothing excels in loving truthfulness and in richness of illumining detail the 'Pictures from the Life of Nelson,' which Mr. Clark Russell is contributing to the English Illustrated Magazine. The beauty of these pictures is the more surprising when one remembers the sadness of Mr. Clark Russell's present life. Owing to serious ill health the still favorite novelist is condemned to a life of almost constant helplessness and pain. Crippled by rheumatism and almost worn out with suffering e is obliged to do his literary work be tween the paroxysms of his torturing malady. And yet in the later work thus laboriously accomplished the style is as fresh and masterly and the salt breath of the sea as exhilaratingly manifest as in the days when 'The Wreck of the Grosvenor' first delighted the public.'

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Intelligence is largely in knowing what we do not know .- Ram's Horn. He who promotes the good is greater than he who performs it .- Talmud.

Riches are the accumulated difference between our income and our outgo; so is debt.-Puck. Some men would have lots of leisure if they'd save some of the time spent in hur-

rving.-Jester. Many a man would make a good deal better living if he didn't try to do such an elaborate job .- Puck.

A Rainy Day Club is an association whose object is to make women quit wearing old shoes.-The Bachelor. When the devil sneaked into the Garden

n his pocket.—The Bachelor. Every situation-nay, every moment-is of nfinite worth; for it is the representative of a whole eternity.-Goethe The man in the moon is probably the only one in history who does not believe he is

a man of the world .- Twinkles. "We walk together." said Superstition to Religion. "Only on the path of ignorance," replied Religion .- E. S. O'Connor. Wiggs-Our whist club is getting up an mateur orchestra. Waggs-Ah, a sort of rubber band!-Philadelphia Record.

their daughters marry, but are opposed to the marriage of their sons .- Dallas (Texas) It appears to be part of woman's nature to feel ashamed if the article she admires

As a rule mothers are anxious to have

in a shop happens to be cheap.-Philadelphia Times. Sympathy is the fender on life's trolley car. It's all right as far as it goes, but it isn't meant to take free rides on .- New

York Press. A woman has a bad night when she dreams something has happened to one of the children. A man has a bad night when his teeth ache.-New Haven Register.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A French translation calls a "Stickit Minillustration of a monk falling backward as he is "stuck" by the dagger of the assassin. Lieutenant Totten says that he predicted the present Graeco-Turkish war some time ago from data in the Bible, and he adds that the two crucial days of the conflict will be June 22 and Sept. 23. It is said by some that much of Mr. Mc-Kinley's popularity is really due to his re-

grounds cordially answering the salutes of an admiring populace. Mrs. Harris, of Chicago, has inserted the following notice in the Chicago papers: "To

markable resemblance to his brother Ab-

ner, who walks about the White House

whom it may concern: My husband, Fred C. Harris, has left my home and I will not nsible for any debts he incurs. Mrs. Fred C. Harris," The notice is not couched n the traditional form, but it will doubtess be effective. Dr. De Bossy, of Havre, France, who has

family of that kind a man might reasonably expect to be personally acquainted with his great-great-great-grandfather. Dr. De Bossy was somewhat handicapped by thirty years of residence in the debilitating climate of the tropics.

when the child was dying. The leader of the sect is Mason T. Huntsman, Every morning the "dancers" tell Huntsman what they dreamed the night before, and he issues orders for the day accordingly.

Mary Ann Bascombe, of Stapleton, Staten island, is one of the most persevering a failure, but a disgrace and a nulsance women in America. Born in a little frame the sooner will his manifold and rank of house in Stapleton fifty-six years ago, she fenses be forgotten.

began life at twelve years of age as a main of all work, receiving as wages but \$15 a year. Yet, from this humble beginning she has succeeded through her own unaided efforts in amassing a fortune of more than

In China a certain Chon, described as very learned, is engaged in a crusade has been cherished in his country for twenty centuries. Chon has started a sort of anti-small-foot league, and a number o mandarins have signed a pledge engaging never to permit or encourage the foot-binding process among their families or attend-The Dowager Empress of China, it

is said, is in favor of the reform. Professor Henry A. Beers recalls in the posed to Henry Ward Beecher that he be allowed extra pay for reporting Mr. Beecher's sermons, in consideration of correcting the grammatical errors. "And how many errors do you find in this discourse of mine?" asked the great preacher. "Just 216." "Young man," said Mr. Beecher, sol-emnly, "when the English language gets in my way, it doesn't stand a chance

Many scientific men are waging a reentless warfare against the oyster. Its diet is said to consist of the offal of the ocean, which is so noxious in character that a liver, constituting nearly one-half the bulk of the body is kept working unceasingly to protect it from impending death cormorants, fishhawks and turkey buzzards, but science as well as nature and analogy is now teaching us that the human stomach was never intended to be a sepulcher for scavengers.'

Had I but known it would have been my bear of mundane burdens all this This day's defeat, this agony of night,

This vague unrest, this longing after light, would have let that - mince pie alone, Had I but known. -What to Eat.

Love's young; each day He comes to greet, And lay a rose At her dear, dear feet.

Love ages: he Less often goes To lay at her feet A dear, dear rose. -Puck.

OLDEST LIVING OFFICER. Gen. George Greene, Who Graduated

# at West Point in 1823.

General George Sears Greene is the oldest living graduate of West Point. States Army, or, for that matter, probably in the world, and certainly the oldest lieutenant in the world. On May 6 he will celebrate his ninety-sixth birthday. Though a brigadier general and a brevet major general of volunteers, he is known to the army only as Lieutenant Greene, holding now in

the regular service the same rank as he did sixty-one years ago. General Greene is in many respects a remarkable man, and comes of a family which has been celebrated for more than a century in the military annals of the country. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from John Greene, who came to this country from Salisbury, England, in 1635, and from whom descended General Nathaniel Greene and his cousing Colonel Christopher Greene, who defeated the Hessians at the battle of Redbank, and captured the Count of Duonop. Christopher was subsequently killed in a

idnight attack made upon his camp in Westchester county by the British One of General George Sears Greene's sens, Francis Vinton Greene, was an officer in the army, and in the Russo-Turkish war was sent by the government to observe the operations of the Russian forces in the Balkans. Greene, Skobeleff and Me-Garahan became subsequently fast friends in that campaign. Greene subsequently resigned from the army and is now in ness in New York. Another son, Dana Greene, was second in command to Worden at the fight of the Merrimac and Monitor.

and finished out the fight after his chief had been wounded. General George S. Greene is only four months younger than the century, having been born in Apponaug, R. I., in 1801. He entered West Point in 1819, and was graduated in 1823. He stood at the head of his class and was appointed second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He was kept for four years at West Point as assistant instructor in mathematics, being the youngest man who ever held that position at the military academy. In 1836 he resigned from the army and entered upon the practice of civil engineering. In 1856 he went into the service of the Croton aqueduct commissioners and designed and carried on many

important works in connection with the water supply of New York. When the war broke out, although he was sixty years old, he offered his services to the government and President Lincoln appointed him brigadier general of volun-teers. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he ommanded a brigade; at the battle of Anetam he commanded a division of the Twelfth Army Corps and did splendid work repulsing the enemy opposed to him, with great loss. At the latter battle his horse was shot under him. General Greene led his brigade at the battle of Chancellorsville, and at the battle of Gettysburg he did splendid work in holding Culp's Hill on the right of the Union army with only ,500 men against repeated attacks of the whole division of Confederate troops from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at

light. After the battle he was sent with is brigade to Chattanooga He was wounded severely in a night attack made by the enemy upon his command at the foot of Lookout mountain and had to retire from fighting until January, 1865. He then resumed his command and continued through until the close of the

At the close of the war he was placed on the retired list. At the age of seventy-two General Greene was appointed chief engineer of public works in the city of Washington and made the plans for the excellent sewerage of that city; after which he was consulting engineer of the Central Commission and made the plans for the streets in the annexed district of New York. In spite of his advanced years, General Greene is still erect and active as most men of sixty, and one to see him would scarcely

#### believe that he was born almost with the century. THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Pestiferous Functionary Going Into Gradual Retirement. Philadelphia Telegraph. The delegate is doomed. He who erstwalked for a living will presently

cease from walking, and the places that knew him will know him no more forever. He has dor a deal of damage in his day, but that day is declining, and his sun is about to set in darkness. When he has finally departed the American people, and especially the American workingmen, will remember him only to wonder that they It is true these workingmen made the walking delegate, and that is doubtless the reason they have suffered his manners, lo! these many years, until he has become, inleed, insufferable. Being their creature, intended to serve a certain purpose, they have, naturally enough perhaps, been unwilling to do away with him until the subversive tendencies of his office have become too plainly evident to be tolerated That point has now been reached, and the walking delegate has been given his dis-He may hang around the meeting laces of the labor organizations for awhile, but as a factor of the labor problem in this country he may hereafter be safely count-

The problem here referred to is mainly of bettering the workingman's condithat for daily bread has opportunities open to him in America never before offered to his fellows in any country or at any period of human history. To improve these new opportunities with advantage he has constantly been obliged to invent new ways and new means heretofore and elsewhere beyond his reach, as well as to adapt to his purposes the ways and means estabished in other countries. The labor union has thus been copied from old world models, and has proved in many ways incalculably beneficial. The organizations, with the vast power of the workingmen behind them, might do a vast deal more than they are doing if representatives of the best intelligence could be advanced to the management of their affairs, but, unfortunatewith but two or three striking exceptions, only second-class and third-class men have been put forward, first-class men being in too great demand to seek official

Like the union, the walking delegate has also been copied from abroad, but, unlike the organization, his office has not proved acceptable in this country. It is an office that has necessarily been filled with poor material, as no good workman, skilled in his calling, and commanding the esteem of his mates and his employers, would ever consent to take the part of spy and petty despot assigned to the delegate. Further than that, the American workman is too independent and too self-respecting to submit to the dictates of the delegated boss, That is an experiment which has been tried and has failed. The delegate cannot be made to serve the purpose he was intended to promote in this country. He is not only and the sooner he is relegated to obscurit